ADMIN RECORD

1996 ANNUAL UPDATE ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION RANKING

Rocky Mountain Remediation Services, L.L.C.

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The Rocky Flats Cleanup Agreement (RFCA, EPA 1996a), Attachment 4, contains the 1995 prioritized list of Environmental Restoration (ER) sites developed to select the top priority sites for remediation (DOE, 1995a). The list was developed to be used as an aid in planning and prioritizing remedial actions at Rocky Flats Environmental Technology Site (RFETS). The sequence of remediation activities at RFETS has generally followed the prioritization. Other factors that also influence the remediation sequence are funding, project cost, resource availability, data sufficiency, and integration with other remedial and site activities. Prioritization accelerates the cleanup process of the worst sites first, and more quickly reduces risks to human health and the environment. The prioritization of cleanup targets also results in cost reductions by allowing better planning, and more efficient utilization of resources.

The 1995 prioritization methodology was developed by a working group of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Colorado Department of Public Health and the Environment (CDPHE), the Department of Energy (DOE), Kaiser-Hill, and Rocky Mountain Remediation Services (RMRS) staff and was implemented by RMRS. The result was a prioritized list of ER sites, including a list of ranked sites that require more information (DOE, 1995a). In accordance with RFCA Attachment 4, the ranking has been updated for 1996. The evaluation process is essentially the same as was used in the September 1995 ranking, with the following exceptions:

- Action Level Framework (ALF) (RFCA, Attachment 5) values were used instead of Programmatic Risk-Based Preliminary Remediation Goals (PPRGs),
- The scoring scale was adjusted to reflect the greater range in ALF ratios,
- Impact to surface water was evaluated instead of mobility,
- A professional judgment factor was added to account for process knowledge,
- Groundwater plumes were evaluated and ranked separately from the contaminant source,
- Metals data for subsurface soils were not used, as ALF values were not available in time to be included in the evaluation, and
- The secondary evaluation, which included project cost and schedule estimates has been omitted due to other planning activities ongoing at the RFETS.

General Methodology

The ranking process detailed in RFCA Attachment 4 has been slightly modified for 1996 to incorporate the ALF and process knowledge. This ranking was generated by using concentrations of contaminants present at different sites, action levels for the appropriate media and location, and factors for impact to surface water, potential for further release, and

professional judgment to develop a score for each site. The scores were then ranked to determine which sites have the highest priority. This methodology is conservative and is used only to generate a list to prioritize remedial actions, and pre-remediation investigations. It is not meant to replace a formal risk assessment.

The following steps were used in the 1996 ranking process:

- The existing analytical data were compared to background data,
- Data exceeding background were compared to the ALF Tier I and Tier II values,
- Ratios of Tier II ALF values to contaminant concentrations/activities were used for the ranking, unless Tier II values were not available,
- A column was added to the ranking sheet to note Tier I exceedances,
- The resulting ratios were converted to a score of 1 to 10,
- The impact to surface water was evaluated, and assigned a factor of 1 to 3
- The potential for further release was evaluated, and a factor of 1 to 3 applied,
- Process knowledge of the site was evaluated, and a professional judgment factor of 0.5 to 2 applied, and,
- The results of the previous steps were multiplied to generate a score per site. This score was used to rank the ER sites.

Analytical data in RFEDS from 1990 to the present were evaluated for three media; surface soils, subsurface soils, and groundwater. The analytical data were extracted from RFEDS and compiled into data sets by media and analytical suite. The media-specific analytical data were compared to the media- and chemical-specific background UTL_{99/99}. All data above the background UTL_{99/99} were then compared to the appropriate Tier I and Tier II ALF values in RFCA. The draft radiological ALFs (DOE, 1996b) for surface soils were applied to both surface and subsurface soils. The ALF values for metals in subsurface soils were not agreed upon in time to be included in the 1996 ranking and metals data from subsurface soils were not used in the ranking. A review of the data suggests that this will not effect the ranking significantly.

All exceedances of the Tier I and II ALF values were tabulated for groundwater, subsurface soils, and surface soils at each sample location. The locations were plotted on maps using available survey information. Where no survey data is available, approximate locations were derived from work plan maps. The sample locations were assigned to areas-of-concern, IHSSs, and groundwater plumes based on the media, location of the exceedance, and the analyte.

Media Specific Evaluations

Groundwater - Sitewide groundwater data were compared to background UTL₉₉₉₉ values presented in the 1993 Background Geochemical Characterization Report (DOE 1993). Groundwater data were then compared to the Tier I and Tier II ALF values. All well locations

where a chemical concentration exceeds a Tier I or Tier II ALF value were plotted. The locations were then associated with the most probable source area and known groundwater plumes. Ratios of analyte concentrations to the Tier II ALF values were used in the scoring.

Subsurface Soil - All available subsurface soil data collected since 1990 were compared to subsurface soil background UTL_{99/99} values (DOE 1993). The data for volatile organic compounds were compared to the Tier I ALF values (there are no Tier II values), the radiological activities were compared to the surface soil Tier I and Tier II ALF values. The ALF values for metals in subsurface soils were not agreed upon in time to be included in the 1996 ranking. The locations of all borings, where a chemical concentration exceeded an ALF value, were plotted and associated with the most likely source area.

Surface Soil - All available surface soil data for metals and radiologicals were compared to UTL, background values computed from data presented in the Background Soil Characterization Program (DOE 1995b). The inorganic and radiological results above background and all data for organic compounds were compared to the Tier I and Tier II ALF values for surface soil. Within the boundaries of the Industrial Area Operable Unit (OU), the surface soil data were compared to office worker ALFs. In the Buffer Zone OU, the surface soil data were compared to open-space ALFs. The ALF exceedances were plotted to determine the most likely source area, IHSS or group of IHSSs, using the most common wind patterns. Ratios of analyte concentrations to the Tier II ALF values were used in the scoring.

Chemical Score Tabulation

All ALF exceedances were tabulated by IHSS, group of IHSSs, or source area. The chemical score was calculated for each media, within each site, by adding the maximum ratio for each analyte per media. The groundwater, subsurface soil, and surface soil scores were then summed to generate a total score per site. This is a conservative approach that allows the sites to be judged on a uniform basis.

A separate score was derived for each groundwater plume by evaluating only the groundwater exceedances. A risk score was calculated for each plume, as above, by adding the maximum ALF ratios for groundwater contaminants associated with all sites within the estimated plume area. This method results in groundwater being used twice; once in the scoring of sources, and again for the scoring of groundwater plumes.

The total chemical scores were graded using the following table so that the risk component of the ranking system would be weighted similarly to the other components. The table has been adjusted from the 1995 methodology due to the increase in the range of the scores.

Total Chemical Score	ALF/PPRG Score
>20001	10
10001-20000	9
5001-10000	8
1001-5000	7
501-1000	6
251-500	5
126-250	4
75-125	3
26-75	2
1-25	1

Surface Water Impacts

The impact of contamination at a site on surface water quality was evaluated and each site was assigned a factor of 1 to 3 to indicate the impact on surface water from each site. The impact to surface water factors were assigned on a scale of 1 to 3 as follows:

- 1 Contaminants that are immobile in the environment or for which there is no pathway to surface water. Radionuclides and metals were given a score of one unless adjacent to surface water, or on a steep slope bordering surface water. A factor of one was used where engineered structures are in place that prevent the spread of contaminants.
- This rating was applied where contaminants have or are expected to have an impact on surface water at the Tier II ALF level (MCL).
- This rating will apply where there is a documented or probable impact to surface water above the Tier I ALFs (100 x MCL).

Potential for Further Release

This factor takes into account the potential for additional release of contaminants into the environment and includes cross-media movement of contaminants within the environment. Sites were assigned a value of 1 to 3 based on the following criteria:

Sites where contaminants are not present as free product, nor in very high concentrations, and/or show no cross contamination of environmental media. A factor of one was used where engineered structures are in place that effectively prevent the release or migration of contaminants.

- 2 Sites where high concentrations in soil may be present and/or where there is a potential for cross media movement of contamination.
- 3 Sites where there is suspected or known free product, significant levels of contamination exists, and/or where cross contamination of environmental media is present or likely.

Professional Judgment

A professional judgment factor was added to this year's ranking based on process knowledge not represented by the other factors. The reasons for assigning the professional judgment factor are given in the comment column of the ranking. The values for this factor are:

- 0.5 The ranking overestimates the priority of a site. This was used if a risk assessment or conservative screen has been completed indicating an acceptable risk, but the site ranks high on the priority listing.
- 1 The ranking reflects process knowledge of a site.
- The ranking underestimates the priority of a site. This may be due to a lack of data, coupled with process knowledge of significant releases.

Total Score and Ranking

The total score was calculated by multiplying the ALF score times the impact to surface water, potential for further release, and professional judgment factors. A formal risk assessment is a more precise evaluation of the same data, and, where risk assessment data exist, it was used to refine the ranking of the sites through the use of the professional judgment factor.

Where insufficient data currently exist to rank sites, these sites were assigned to the category of needs further investigation (INV) and ranked using the professional judgment factor. This placed them on the ranking above known low-risk sites. As data become available, the ranking for these sites will be updated.

The Solar Ponds groundwater score was calculated without using data from an upgradient well which shows the effects of an upgradient plume. This well was used in the calculations for the groundwater score for IHSS 118.1 and the carbon tetrachloride spill plume.

Where analytical data and process knowledge indicate that there are localized areas of contamination, the associated data was eliminated from site evaluation, and was assigned to a hot spot list. These sites will be evaluated to verify that these are hot spots. Most of the localized extent sites are PCB sites, including a PCB site in IHSS 150.6 and those surrounding Bowman's

Pond. The Old Landfill has analytical data indicating the presence of small radiological anomalies at the surface. Best management practices will be used on these hot spots as part of the final remedy for the Old Landfill.

Radium 226 and 228 data were not evaluated for the following reasons:

- Radium 226 and 228 are not listed as having be used at RFETS in either the Historical Release Report (DOE, 1992) or the Rocky Flats Toxicologic Review and Dose Reconstruction, Task 3/4 Report (ChemRisk, 1992).
- The decay chains and half-lives of decay products make it highly unlikely that significant amounts of radium 226 or 228 would have accumulated by radioactive decay of radionuclides known to have been used at RFETS.
- The soils and groundwater in the foothills to the west of RFETS are known to have high levels of both uranium (total) and radium 226.
- The background amount for radium 226 in surface soil has a PPRG ratio of 48. Therefore, any surface soil analytical result above background would skew the prioritization score to a higher result. This is not justified given the information on usage and natural occurrence.

Results

The use of the groundwater ALF values in the 1996 ranking and the inclusion of the groundwater plumes increased the influence of groundwater on the final priority listing. This lowered the tank sites on the priority list, although they remain among the top ranked sites. Some sites also moved on the basis of newly available data. Overall, highest priority sites were reshuffled but remained near the top of the listing.

Remediation of sources of contamination in 7 of the 15 top ranked IHSSs has been completed or interim action and stabilization has been completed during FY96 (Table 1). The top three ranked IHSSs, 109 (Ryan's Pit), IHSS 110 (Trench T-3), 111.1 (Trench T-4) have been completed. The 4 other sites in the top 15 that have been stabilized and interim actions completed are tank T-40, tanks T-2/T-3, tank T-14, and Tank T-16N in IHSS 121. These tanks were cleaned and foamed, but remain in the ground.

Trench T-1 (IHSS 108) was scored using data reported in the Historical Release Report (DOE 1992) from a drum that was uncovered and sampled in a 1982 event. This decision was made based on process knowledge and the conclusion that direct sampling of the trench will be very hazardous. With the inclusion of this data, IHSS 108 ranks number 5 on the listing.

One groundwater plume ranked in the top 10. The Mound Plume, which is located just east of the PA and is migrating toward South Walnut Creek. The 903 Pad & Ryan's Pit Plume, which is migrating southeastward from the 903 Pad and Ryan's Pit toward Woman Creek ranked number 12. There are 6 plumes ranked in the top 20 of the priority listing.

References

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- Department of Energy. 1995b. Geochemical Characterization of Background Surficial Soils: Background Soils Characterization Program. May 1995.

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	147 1 MADS Ares		-		+		+						Not chandlefund embaths high and
	(40 + ODIA 40 CEDS				-								Neil Characteristics and advisory in the state of the sta
	149 2 OPW IN SEDE		-	-		-	-						Not characterized, product injusy contaminated
	215 Ahandood sums in 777	-			ļ.								Not characterized contacts black contacts
	INV BIDD 774 UBC (146 1 146 2 146 3 146 4 146 7 146 3						-	1					Not characterized, probably highly conteminated
	T-		_	E	-	0	0	-			-		Not characterized, probably highly contembrated
	INV 150.1 Rad Size N of 771	-		_	_	0	0	,	- -	2	0		Tarks removed, 1971 and data expended Turn Lauri
	+-	2		c	V	0		4		2	0		Process browleting of embals in the contract
T	7	-		_	V	, c	-	- - 	-	-	0	Ī	Parent rid days action
-	May det 1st 2000	=		-				-	-	-	-		mace, and using property
1.					7 7	- -	- -	-	-	,	,		Peved, old data extets
	┪	SE.	-	<u> </u>	1	o j	0	_	-		3		Suspected source-trrown burled material PUSD years
1	╛	3 2		-	1	8	9	-	-	1	٠,		Waste staging area-lack of data
	7		_	+	7 ;	- -	0	-	-	1	0	S	Source
-	INV 135 Bldg 337 Cooling Tower	: c	\perp	= -	,	0	0	-	-	-		1	Hed to building 335 D&D Project
		-	_	_	_	_	_			-	- >	_	

n ≂ data not available

lhssrank, 9/30/96

ER Ranking

							ב ב	EL PAIINING						
Status	Rank	MSS Number and Name	Took	200	Total	Н	Total		SW Impact	Profession for	Donforeitee			ORIA NEW SIND
	П		Confessor	Wade	Surface	g.	Chemical	ALF	Score	Further Release	Informatel.	1	_	
		150.7 Rad Site S. of 778			3	8	Soore	Score	Multipher	Multiplier	A.Minfor		۳.	General Comments
	ž	151 Fuel Oil Leak		=	5	⊽	0	٥	-		,			
	ž	163.2 Americium Slab		-	E	⊽	0	0	-		- -	ه ا		Rad Screens only
	2	210 Bidg 980 Cargo Container		-	_	V	0	0	-	-	- -			
		213 904 Pad; Pondcrete Storage		-	5	٠,	0	0	-		- -	0		HPGe Survey
	₹	116.1 Bldg 447, W. Loading Dock		c	c	-	0	0	-	- -	- -	٥.		
	¥	116.2 Bldg 444, S. Loading Drote		c	_	₽	0	0	-	-	-	0	_	Active Storage Link, not sampled
	₹	136.1 Cooling Tower Pond W of 444		c	c	⊽	0	0	-	-	-	۰		
	1	148 Waste Leaks		=	e	⊽	0	0	-	- -	-	0		
	NA N	150.8 Rad Sile S. of 770		c	_	₹	0	c	-	- -	-	٥		
	_	154 1 Rad Site #2 - Brot Ame		c	E	₽	0		-	-	-	٥		
	Т	173 Rad She Bide Dos		2	_	⊽	2	3 -	- -		0.5	0		Spills degreed up of time
	Т	184 Rad Site Oof Steam		c	5	v	0	- c	-	- -	0.5	0.5	2	Spills cleaned up at line
	1	162 - 700 Area		=	c	v	0	,	-	-	0.5	0		Spills degned up at time
	т			=	c	⊽	0	, c	- -	-	0.5	0		Unconfirmed-no location found
	A MO	Ruiking 884 - IDC			-		-	,	•	-	0.5	•		Spills cleaned up at time
		Suitaing col USC	-	257	7	-	26.4							
		I I TENCH I TE		8	2		5 8	0		-	-	s	ves	No confirme descent
		190 Caustic Leak		2	,	7 1	£ :	6	-		-	-	2	Owner to the August I
	Š	177-OU 10			-	7 0	7		-	-	-		2 2	Charles in produced and
		118.2 Solvent Spills North End of Bldg. 707		7	=	7	2	-	_	-	-		2 2	Creums traing approved NAMFA process
		188 Acid Leak Southeast of Bldg. 374		,	ا ء	⊽ .	0	٥	-	-		- -	2 3	PUB INI Bibove AL
		121-P08 OPWL Pipeline; 135 ft. Bidg. 881		= 1	-	⊽	0	0	-			9	2	Evaluate using approved MARIFA process
		121-P57 OPWL Pipeline; 112 ft; Bldg, 122		=	=	=	0	0	-		-	>		Evaluate using approved NANFA process
				=	c	-	0	0	-		-	-		Evaluate using approved NAANFA process
	į	121-T31 Invalid lank location	+	=	-	E	0	0	_		-	9		Evillate using approved MAREA process
	LOW 12	121-T33 Invalid tank location			c	=	0	0	-	-	-	9		Evaluate using approved NAMFA process
	LOW 12	121-T34 Invalid tank location		-	-	-	0	0	-	- -	- -	9		Evaluate using approved NANFA process
		121-T35 Invalid tank location		-	_	c	0	0	-	. -	- -	5 6		Evaluate using approved MAMFA process
	LOW 17	175 S&W B.980 Container Storage Facility	-	Ė	c	=	0	0	-	-	-	9		Evaluate using approved NAMFA process
		181 Building 334 Cargo Container Area		=	E	⊽	0	0	-	-	-	> 0		Evaluate using approved NAMFA process
		182 444/453 Drum Storage Area		=	-	⊽	0	0	-		-	> 0		Evelueta using approved NAMFA process
		205 Sump #3 Acid Site, SE B460		= :	c	_	٥	0	-	-	-	-	T	Evaluate traing approved NANFA process
1		206 Inactive D-386 HW Tank B374	1	= -	=	⊽	0	0	-	-	-	-	2	EVRILIDIR using approved NAMFA process
		207 Inactive B444 Acid Dumpsters		د ا	-	₹	0	0	-	. -	- -	0		Evaluate using approved NAMFA process
		208 Inactive 444/447 Waste Storage	+	=	c	V	٥	0	-	-				EVIRORIA USING approved NAAFA process
-		147.2 Bldg 881 Conversion Activity		=	=	⊽	0	0	-		- -	2 0		Evaluate using approved MANEA process
		187 Sulfuric Acid Spill; B443	-	=	c	₽	0	0	-	-	-	> <		Evillation using approved NAMEA process
	LOW 11	117.3 S Chemical Storage Site	+	=	_	c	0	0	-	-	-	> <		cyalume using approved NAAFA process
	LOW 169	169 Hydrogen Peroxide Snill		2	=	₽	0	0	-	-	- -	2	_	Evaluate using approved NAMEA process
	LOW 191	191 Hydrogen Peroxide Leak		_	С	_	0		-	-	-	5		Evaluate using approved NAMFA process
_		134(N) Lithium Metal Destruction Site	+	c	-	c	0	0	-	- -	- -	>		Evaluate using approved MANIFA process
	LOW 134	(34(S) Lithium Metal Destruction Site	1	v	₹	4	0	0	-	•	- -	5		Evaluate using approved NANIFA process
	OW 156	LOW 156.1 Radioactive Site		-	c	4	0	0	-	- -	- -	١,		Evaluate by NAARFA processifie 8335 D&D
				-	_		0	0		- -	-	0		Evaluate by MANNFA processive B335 D4D
												-		Evaluate using approved NANFA process

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1			0	Total	PE,O	1000								Kev. 9/96
Commo	Ě	NAME IN THE STATE OF THE STATE	Tank	Ground	Subsurface	S. C.	100 E		SW Impact	Potential for	Professional	Total		
			Contents	Water	S	3	Chemina	₹,	Score	Further Release	Judoment	Priority	Fyraerie	
				,		3	9006	e Sone	Muffiplier	Multipler	Multiplier	Ş	Total A	General Comments
	NO.	216.2 East Spray Field - OU 2		•	5	U	0	0	_	-			7	
	MO			=	۵	٥	0	0	-		-/,	٠,		Eveluate with MANNFAPCB Hot Spot only
	<u>₹</u>		1	-	=	⊽	0	0			- -	•		PPRG ratio less than 1, "2 downgradient wells
	¥01	111.2 Trench T.S		-	5	4	0	0	•	- -		0	-	PPRG ratio less than 1, "2 downgradient wells
	MO			⊽	⊽	-	-	-	-	- -	0.5	0	-	Removed during PA construction, verify only
	, MO1	104 I braid Dumaica		3	c	=		-	-	-	0.5	0.5	٤	face to
	3	145 Original Landon		۲	9	V	10		-		0.5	0.5	Ī	NFA-Caustic Soil
				172	V	27	2 2	-	7	-	0.5	4	Γ	H-RA Jess than 10-6
+				V	2		20	4	-	-	0.5	2	Т	MUDA ON ALLES
3				8	5 7	5	3	2	2	-	90	• (T	10-4 to 10-4
	LOW			3	5	⊽	190	4	-	-	2	,	7	HPA, less than 10-6
	LOW 1	196 In Old Landfill		3 :	5	2	46	2	-		200	7	1	Passed CDPHE screen-CAD/ROD complete
	₩O1	133.1 Ash Pit #1		\$	₽ .	₹	44	2	-		0	- -	Ť	H#RA, 10E-4 to 10-6
	<u>1</u>			3	2	⊽	9	2	-		000	-		H-RA, 10E-4 to 10-6
	3	133 3 Ash Pir #3		4	2	۲.	46	2	-	- -	6.5	-	٦	H#RA, 10E-4 to 10-6
		119 2 Solvent Crail Can		2	⊽	₹	4	1	- -	- -	0.5	-	2	HIRA, 10E-4 to 10-6
		199 E L. C.		G)	⊽	⊽	0	•	-		0.5	-	8	HHRA 10E4 to 10-6
	3	135.3 mornerator		-	⊽	V	,	- -	7	-	0.5	-	_	HERA less than 10.6
+		133.6 Concrete Wash Pad		c	V	1	0	9	-	_	0.5	٠	Т	HIS INC. IN SOC.
	Š	142.1 Pond A-1		-		7	-	0	-	-	0.5	-	. 12	ייטר ייטר ומרבי מייני ומרבי
	Š	142.2 Pond A-2			7	5	0	0	_	_	0.5	,		mmx, 10E-4 to 10-6
-		142.3 Pond A-3		-		⊽	0	•	-	-	2 0	>	Ξ.	HIPCA, 10E-4 to 10-6 wipond data
	1 MO	142.5 Pond B-1		٤	₽	۲.	0	0	-	-	000	- - •	<u> </u>	HERA, 10E-4 to 10-6 webond data
-	Š	LOW 142.6 Pond B-2		-	₹	V	0	0	-	- -	0.0	0	I	H-IRA, 10E-4 to 10-6 woond data
	EQW 1	142.7 Pond B.3		c	<1	v	0	0	-	-	6.5	0	Ŧ	HHRA, 10E-4 to 10-6 wipond & sediment data
	3	128 Proof B 4		-	⊽	₽	0		-	- -	0.5	•	Í	H-IRA, 10E-4 to 10-6 vehand & sediment data
-	30	100 Official and S. A.		c	₹	⊽	0	,	-		0.5	0	Ī	H-RA, 10E-4 to 10-6 wipond & sediment data
1	30	200 Great Wordson Day		-	চ	⊽	0	0	-		0.5	0	포	HRA, 10E-4 to 10-6 whond & sediment data
		167.2 I andtil Done C		!>	⊽	₹	0	,	- -		0.5	0	Ŧ	HRA 10E-4 to 10-6 No groundwaler Issues
-		167 1 codes Court C		c	⊽	₽	0	0	- -	-	0.5	0	Ŧ	HRA, 10E-4 to 10-6, plus sediment samples
		102 Oil Charles Die		•	5	⊽	0	0	- -		0.5	0	Ī	HIRA, 10E-4 to 10-6
	Š	103 Chaminal D		٦ ت	۲	₹	V	0	-	-	0.5	0	T.	Focused HHRA, 10E-4 to 10-6
		105 t W Out of Co.		⊽	₽	⊽	⊽	0	4 6		0.5	0	#	H-RQ, less than 10-6
		106.9 F. Cut of Continue France		۷.	7	⊽	0)	4 6		0.5	٥	<u>±</u>	HRRA less than 10-6
		105 Outsile		⊽	₽	⊽	-) -	7 (0.5	0	*	H-RRA less than 10-6
		So Culture		⊽	V	1	,		7	-	0.5	0	生	HIRA less than 10.6
1		Tur Turside Oil Leak		⊽	₽	V		0	2	-	0.5	0	±	HECA less than 10.6
-	5	145 Sandary Waste Line Leak	 	₽		- -		5	2	-	0.5	-	1 3	#104 here #1-100
-	10M	142.10 Pand C-1			-	7	- -	0	2	-	0.5	-	1	001 700 200 200
	10v	142.11 Pand C-2		= 1	7	V	0	0	-	-	0.5	2 0	ŧ :	PHINC, less than 10-6
ت	0W 16	LOW 167.1 N Landfill Spray Area	-	= ;	5	₽	0	0	-		2 4	5 0	#	HMMA, less than 10-6 Includes pond & sediments
ב	O₩ 16	LOW 165 Triangle Area		7 2	V	₽	0	0	-	-	200	- C	±	HRRA, less than 10-6 Includes pand & sediments
<u> </u>	₩ 14	LOW 141 Studge Dispersal Area		215	⊽	14	229	4	2	- -	0.0	5		HHRA less than 10-6
				⊽	-	₽	0	0	-	-	60	4	¥es E	HIRA less than 10-6, metals
								,	•	-	ď	-		

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		7077					•						Rev g/as
Status Rank	IHSS Number and Name	5	Т	E 00	Total	Total		SW Immer	Dodondial for				
		A S		Subsurface	Surface	Chemical	AIF			LICHESTROLIS	Total		
	160 0 0 3 0 1	Contents	Water	- S	'S	3		1	rumor Helease	Audproemi	Priority	Exceeds	General Comments
Š	LOTY 130.4 SOR LISTOSAL AIRS	-	Ţ				355		Multiplier	Matride	Ş	1	
8	LOW 201 Standley Lake		,	7	⊽	0	•	_		١	ľ	J	
MOT	LOW 202 Mover Reserveir		<u></u>	⊽	⊽	0	٥	-		0.0	•		HHRA, leas than 10-6
30	100 Surface District		⊽	⊽	⊽	•	-		- -	0.5	٥		Passed CDPHE screen
	Cos com race Distribusioness	-	⊽	V	V					0.5	0		Pissed CDPHE screen
	LUTY 100.1 Landfill Irench A		V	V		>	9	-	-	0.5	•		Patted (TIPLE arrest
FOW	OW 166.2 Landfill Trench B	-	v	7 0		5	0	-		0.5	0		Passed Children armen
MO.	LOW 166.3 Landfill Trench C		V	7 0	=	0	0	-	-	0.5	0		Patend Critic scene
MO.	LOW F167.3 Former S. Spray Field		⊽	7	= ;	5 6	٥	-	•	0.5	0		Person Challe areas
№ 01	LOW 142.4 Pand A-4	-	:		7	5		-	-	0.5	-		Parent October
LOW	LOW 142.9 Pond B-5		,	7	V	0	0	-	-	0.6		1	WHICH THE PURED!
FOW	LOW 142.12 Walnut and Indiana Pond		7	₽	⊽	0	0	-		3			Passed CDPHE screen in pand and sediment data
MOT	LOW 216.1 East Snray Field - Oll 6		⊽	⊽	⊽	0	0	-		0.0	0	=	Plasted CDPHE screen w/ pend and sediment data
96 2	LOW 179 B865 Drim Storage Pm 445		=	⊽	₽	0			- -	60	0	*	Pessed CDPHE screen
╁	LOW 180 Bekt Drim Storge Dr. 104		-	=	=	0	-	-		0.5	0	*	Passed CDPHE screan
┿	IOW 204 Original Handing Chin Description		c	_	c	0	-		-	6.5	•	<u>=</u>	RCRA Clean Closure CAD/ROD complete
┿	COM 178 Does Down Comment Company			c	_)	-[-	-	0.5	•	1	RORA Clean Closure CADIROD complete
+	Con 114 Bast Dum Con 100 Bast Con 100		-	-	6	0	, c	- -	-	0.5	0	€	RCRA Clean Cossus CAD/ROD complete
+	211 Door Cruit Storage #20-1211		-	E	-	-	•	- ,		0.5	0	=	No source found-CAD/ROD complete
┿	CONTROL CYAINGE I TEATHER! - #52		2	_	c	-	,			0.5	•	2	No tourse found-CAD/RCD Complete
Domes C						,	•	-		0.5	0	Z	No source found-CAD/ROD Complete
200	Nameuranon complete in 1996	-				+							
	Macan Miletin Action Complete in 1996											-	
INV Needs 1	Needs further investigation			-	+								
LOW Low priority	with												
		-	-		_		-				1		

n = data not avaitable